

THE ROMANTIC CROWD

In the long eighteenth century, sympathy was understood not just as an emotional bond, but also as a physiological force through which disruption in one part of the body produces instantaneous disruption in another. Building on this theory, Romantic writers explored sympathy as a disruptive social phenomenon which functioned to spread disorder between individuals and even across nations like a 'contagion'. It thus accounted for the instinctive behaviour of people swept up in a crowd. During this era sympathy assumed a controversial political significance, as it came to be associated with both riotous political protest and the diffusion of information through the press. Mary Fairclough reads Edmund Burke, Mary Wollstonecraft, William Godwin, John Thelwall, William Hazlitt and Thomas De Quincey alongside contemporary political, medical and philosophical discourse. Many of their central questions about crowd behaviour still remain to be answered by the modern discourse of collective psychology.

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THE ROMANTIC CROWD

Sympathy, Controversy and Print Culture

MARY FAIRCLOUGH





> CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107031692

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First published 2013

Printed and bound in the United Kingdom by the MPG Books Group

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data Fairclough, Mary, 1978–

The Romantic crowd: sympathy, controversy and print culture / Mary Fairclough.

pages cm. – (Cambridge studies in Romanticism; 97)

Includes bibliographical references and index.

15BN 978-1-107-03169-2 (hardback)

Sympathy-Great Britain-History-18th century.
 Sympathy-Great Britain-History-18th century.
 Romanticism-Great Britain-History-18th century.
 Romanticism-Great Britain-History-19th century.
 Social values-Great Britain-History-18th century.
 Social values-Great Britain-History-18th century.
 Foreign public opinion, British.
 Press and politics-Great Britain-History-19th century.
 Collective behavior-Moral and ethical aspects.
 Title.

вј603.896F35 20I3 94I.07-dc23 20I2036727

ISBN 978-1-107-03169-2 Hardback

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Acknowledgements

My deepest debt of gratitude is owed to John Barrell, who supervised the thesis which would turn into this book. John's exacting standards worked miracles on my prose, but, more important, his extraordinary erudition and generosity shaped this study in the most fundamental ways, while his tact let me think that I was doing it all myself! Kevin Gilmartin and Jon Mee were the ideal examiners for that thesis; their scholarship, like John's, continues to be a model to which I aspire, and their guidance and support has extended far beyond the walls of Kevin's King's Manor office.

I need to give huge thanks to staff and students at the University of York's Centre for Eighteenth Century Studies, who make York such a fantastic place in which to think and talk about the eighteenth century. They continued to welcome me into the CECS community when I had no official connection with it, and I am delighted to rejoin them as a colleague. Thanks in particular to Harriet Guest, Jack Donovan, Richard Adelman and Liz Edwards, all of whom commented on and influenced this project in important ways, and to Alison O'Byrne, Jim Watt and Catriona Kennedy, whose warmth and conviviality have also left their mark here.

Colleagues and students in English at the University of Huddersfield have offered fantastic support, without which the book would not exist in its final form. Particular thanks for support financial, strategic and social goes to Lesley Jeffries, Jessica Malay and Catherine Bates. Thanks too to all at Carleton University's English Department, who offered invaluable space and time to think about this project during my one-year stay in Ottawa on a Government of Canada Postdoctoral Research Fellowship, especially Paul Keen and Julie Murray.

My anonymous readers at Cambridge University Press, and James Chandler in his role as general editor of the series, offered invaluable, constructive and challenging advice on the argument and scope of the project, for which I am very grateful. Thanks also to Linda Bree,

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Acknowledgements

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Josephine Lane and Maartje Scheltens for seeing the book safely through its final stages. Parts of Chapters 2 and 3 are based on essays published in *Literature Compass* (Blackwell) and *Romanticism and Victorianism on the Net* (University of Montreal), and I am grateful to the editors for permission to reprint this material. And thanks to Christopher Sutherns at the British Museum's Department of Print and Drawings for his help with the illustrations.

I am enormously grateful to Georgina Green, who has been a wonderful source of wisdom and guidance for several years, and to Rose Pimentel, who read the manuscript in its final stages, and who made me think again about Adam Smith. And huge thanks to Bryan for the transformational editing and proofreading. The book would not be the same without your help.

Friends in York and beyond have provided distractions and laughs over the years. Thanks in particular to Kate Highman, Alex Watson, Matthew Gaughan, Bryan Radley, Deborah Russell, Jen Van Vliet, Alfonso Donoso and Sarah Sheena, and to my fellow residents at 70 St Paul's Terrace, Estefania Guimaraes, Erika Baldt, Sophie Bouvaine and Rodrigo Vega Bernal. And special thanks and appreciation to Michelle Kelly, who lived with this book for longer than anyone but me, and who continues to be a graceful source of inspiration, encouragement, culinary genius and 'pithy observation'.

To my amazing grandmother Katharine Latta, much love and respect. And finally, and most importantly, to my family, Caroline, Oliver, Jane, Hugh and Basia, for your unstinting support, *diolch yn fawr*.